

WAR CRIPPLES WILL FIND JOBS AWAITING THEM

England Plans Suitable Instruction to Fit Men for Work.

TRAINING IS UNDER WAY

London Exhibition Shows the Skill of Wounded—Wage Scales Adjusted.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 29.—The soldier broken in war will have his chance of future employment at work suitable to his mental condition and at a wage that will enable him to live without seeking charity. The only reason for any possible failure of the plan will be due to refusal on his part to take part in the training which has been provided for him.

The Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of Labor are making every effort to secure suitable instruction and to obtain posts for the men as they are trained.

Already courses of training are established in the engineering and building trades, the manufacture of aircraft, the manufacture of motor vehicles, the making of leather goods, furniture making, diamond cutting, wood carving, toy making and many other trades.

An exhibition is now open in London in which are displayed the methods of training and the results of the work turned out by the disabled soldiers or sailors.

During the early days of the exhibition a conference of delegates from allied countries was held in which details of the after care, work and the treatment for the restoration of the wounded were given.

Plan for Aiding Blind.

Mr. Arthur Pearson described the methods in use at St. Dunstan's for the training, training and reeducation of blinded soldiers. He said that the actual reeducation and training was divided into two sections, the classroom and the workshop, the men's working day being divided between the two.

Typewriting was taught in the classroom, while in the workshops the largest number of men were learning cobbling, basket making, the oldest of the staple industries for the blind, was taught in many varieties. The other industries taught in the workshops were wood carving and writing, by the aid of a machine which enabled the Braille characters to be taken down, also taught, as was bookbinding.

Dealing with the provision of surgical appliances, Mr. William MacKewen said that when a hospital, for the limbless was in London, the men were sent to a school in which they were taught to use the thousands of men who had lost limbs in the war, it would be impossible to get enough artificial limbs unless the industry alone to supply them.

To meet the difficulty a skilled limbs committee of physicians, engineers and pattern makers and mechanics in shipbuilding yards and engineering shops, and thus they had been able, by employing some of the men, to supply artificial limbs in sufficient quantities and quality to satisfy requirements. A new industry had thus been created.

Methods of Treatment.

Prof. V. Putti of Bologna dealt with the surgical treatment pertaining to amputations. He described the methods of amputation, the use of the saw, the idea and the means of drawing living energies from the stump of an amputated limb and transmitting them to the muscles of the residual member. It is now possible for a man who has lost both hands to use a knife and fork at table, dress himself and write with a pen.

The muscles are so arranged as to give alternate flexion and extension movements and where the muscles are in shape and size to two normal fingers. The muscles are so arranged as to give alternate flexion and extension movements and where the muscles are in shape and size to two normal fingers.

The wages question has been a serious problem, but the difficulties have been largely solved. Up to the present very few of the trained men transferred to civilian work have failed to obtain a wage of £10 or over per week. It is hoped that with the extension of the work of the department exchanges working well, the Ministry of Labor will be enabled to consider that a man's employment is an opportunity to get wages which will find himself badly left.

TOO GOOD FOR CHINESE EDITOR

He He Returns Divine Manuscript With Greatest Sorrow.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 29.—A correspondent of the Daily News forwards to the editor the following Chinese method of refusing a contribution which has been refused from him. "We have read thy manuscript with infinite delight. Never before have we read such a masterpiece. If we printed it, it would be a masterpiece. We are compelled, though, to return it to thee, for we are so weak of thee a thousand pardons."

EACH ENGLISH FAMILY TO HAVE EIGHT RATION BOOKS

More Than Two Billion Forms Printed Since Ministry of Food Began Work—Only One Set Lost.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 29.—Since the Ministry of Food began its work two billion forms have been printed and distributed. Out of this number only one set has had to be cancelled, the loss being less than £250.

Of the new national ration book, which will come into force on July 15, 63,000,000 copies will be issued. This number includes the individual books and the supplemental books granted to agricultural laborers, munition workers and those engaged on heavy work. Over 700 long tons of paper will be used in their manufacture, while 3,000 persons will be employed in the manufacture of the books.

The new book is a great improvement on the present card system. It is of handy size, 5 inches by 3, and contains coupons for all the rationed foods—sugar, meat, bacon, butter and margarine—and for which the Food Controller hopes to have sufficient to allow two ounces per head per week from July 15.

Printed in colors by a special process of photogravure and special ink, the design of the book should prove a great deterrent to would-be forgers.

The book for the general public contains nine pages, orange color for sugar, blue for fats, red for meat and bacon, brown and blue for other foods which may be rationed and green for children and with supplementary ration books for workers engaged in heavy work it will be possible for a household to have eight different kinds of ration books.

With the coming into force of the new books the coupons collected by retailers will have to be forwarded to the local food office, where tests will be taken by means of weighing the coupons, and if they do not reasonably come up to the weight corresponding to the rationed food supplied, prosecution will follow.

Every book will be numbered and bear a code or reference number so that it can be traced to its owner. The book will have to be surrendered before leaving the country, or in the event of the death of the holder the book must be returned to either the local food office or the registrar of deaths at the time of registration.

By contrast, Fonck has a habit of giving his machine to any youngster who has just won his pilot's commission and who has caught the great ace's fancy.

"Try this one, lad," he will say. "It seems to be all right, and this passes time to a plane in which he has downed two or three Germans."

Then he takes the next machine sent to the camp from the factory.

But like a boxer, Fonck is of medium height and weight and has the walk and carriage of a skilful boxer. Men of scientific bent say his posture is a perfect—indeed, a perfect—imitation of a boxer's.

He has happened more than once when he has led a squadron that he has signalled to the other pilots the approach of a German plane, its exact location, the angle from which it should be attacked and its speed, all this before any of the other pilots had seen it at all.

It need hardly be added that he is a remarkably accurate shot, another proof of his superb vision and perfect nerve control.

Like all the great fliers, he is a fanatic on the subject. When he talks it is of nothing but motors, new models of planes, aerial tactics and machine guns. But more often he sits through dinner with his friends without uttering a syllable.

Speaking of tactics, he has none, or at least no set method. He improves as he goes along. Like the other pupils of that great instructor of fliers, Commandant Brocard, he is full of ingenious surprises. Incidentally, Brocard is in him from the first. A year ago Georges Prade, a journalist of note, was talking to the master, expressing his fears for the future of the country, and Brocard, who was then a young man, was talking to him about the future of the country.

The hop gardens of 1918 aggregate only about 10,000 hectares, while last year the hop area must have covered 13,500 hectares. In 1915 there were 18,000 in 1916 27,000, in 1905 40,000, in 1900 45,000 and in 1885 48,000 hectares were devoted to German hop culture.

Germany, not a hop producing country for hops in 1890, 24,000 in 1900, 18,000 in 1915, 12,000 in 1916 and 9,000 in 1917. The hop area in Germany has been the statistical department of the German government.

Germany's predicament. Germany, before the war the greatest hop exporting country in the world, had to buy hops in foreign countries after the war. But where? England cannot afford to increase the land space of hop production. France will have to restore her devastated territory before she can think of raising hops. Belgium is similarly situated.

In Russia and Poland hop growing ceased almost entirely according to reports received in Munich. Volhynia, a province of Poland, used to be a pretty good hop country before the war, but the Volhynian farmers were forced to cater to more essential things once war was declared.

Will the United States be able and willing to supply hops to Germany? Formerly the United States bought hops in Germany and Austria. American brewers claimed the four grades of hops as the best hop product in the world. It is possible that German brewers would be glad to get hops from America after the war, but it is also possible that they would not want to be a thing of the past by that time.

American situation. The President can suppress the beer industry of the United States at any time during the war, and, besides, an amendment to the Federal Constitution is pending at present which would eliminate the right of States to regulate the sale of beer. American farmers under such circumstances be permitted to sell hops to German brewers while American brewers would be forbidden to buy them?

Hungarian farmers are being encouraged to take up hop raising. The Hungarian government only recently sent a trusted agent, Sigmund Utitz, to the Ministry of Agriculture in Germany to study the situation. Utitz sent an extensive report, advising the increase of the hop area and recommending the culture of the finest grades of hops only. Soil best suited for the growing of hops is to be picked out by government experts, and the young plants will be then planted before planting.

The Pester Lloyd, in commenting on the hop situation and Utitz's report, says while the Hungarian farmers suffered severe loss during the war, the future for them is very bright.

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English Council Warns Citizens of Animal Shortage.

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FONCK, FRENCH ACE, NERVELESS

Great Flier Lacks Even the Usual Superstition About Planes.

GIVES HIS TO BEGINNERS

Unlike Guynemer, He Seldom Works, and Then Only When He Feels Fit.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 28.—Henri Fonck, the young ace of aces who recently won his forty-ninth officially recorded victory, may best be described as the man with perfect nerve, but no trace of nerves. Those who have had the opportunity to study him closely believe this superb pilot is the secret of his success.

To show how free he is from foibles: Most famous aviators become attached to a favorite machine. When they have won a victory they regard it as their own, and they are often seen with affection, even with superstition: It is lucky.

By contrast, Fonck has a habit of giving his machine to any youngster who has just won his pilot's commission and who has caught the great ace's fancy.

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On this principle every ticket holder had a group of followers at his back and had it not been for the guards at the door the takings would have been a dollar, though a full thousand would have been seen the show.

One man one ticket was an unpopular departure and evasion was rampant. Men with lanterns claimed the privilege of attending their masters. Some crawled in between the legs of the crowd and some borrowed soldiers' caps and tunics in their attempts to see the show.

When the people understood that infants were admitted free they came festooned with large boys and girls hanging round their necks. The charge for admission was 15 cents.

RACE IS SAVED! IT'S INGWE, NOT ICHWE

One of England's Grave Problems Solved.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
LONDON, June 28.—The case of the term, "Race of Ichwe," in Prince Lichnowsky's memoirs, to describe the English speaking nations, has puzzled a great many readers, and there have been many speculations as to the significance of the phrase.

Prof. W. H. Stevenson of St. John's College, Oxford, who has been consulted, writes: "The name intended must be, I think, Ingwe. It is known as a god or hero in Frankish, Scandinavian and Old English, and was known under the form that his name assumed in English, that of Ing by Lincolnshire peasants as late as the end of the thirteenth century."

"He has, not unnaturally, been regarded as the eponym of the Ingweones (a confate form based upon Tacitus and Pliny), the name of one of the three great groups, each descended from a son of Mannus, of Teutonic tribes recorded in the ethnographic myth in Tacitus. As the writer describes this group as dwelling 'proximal ocean,' it has been constantly identified with the Saxons."

"But the application of the term to the Anglo-Saxons in the modern political sense is due to the most widely accepted theory, that of Mullenbach, who restricted it to the ancestors of the Frisians and of the Teutonic tribes who conquered Britain. This rests mainly upon the assumption of an original Aryan tongue, or dialect, to which the term Ingweonic is frequently applied."

"Ignoring the difficulties and uncertainties of the theory, the name of Ingwe, 'Ingwe' yield to the convenient or collective name for the English speaking races in the aspects of their modern activities, envisaged by Prince Lichnowsky in the context."

"The declarations of the French, British and Italian governments at Versailles last week, while crystallizing to a large extent the attitude of their Governments toward this problem, is generally believed to be the final word of the Allies. French public opinion subscribed to the British viewpoint, which was best expressed by a British newspaper when it said that these declarations should be interpreted not as the greatest common measure but as the least common denominator of allied desires and aims."

First Meeting in Rome.
It was necessary that the first meeting take place in Rome, since it was Italy that had hitherto presented the chief obstacle to a policy of united policy. For the great Powers of the Entente the essential question for the moment was to frame an agreement between the hostilities of the vast space of the Adriatic Sea toward Italy on one hand and the alleged imperialist designs of Italy on the other.

What was needed was a common understanding for action against the common enemy. It was a notorious fact that in the past, not so long ago, there had been some difficulty and even unpleasant friction between the former Italian policy as represented by Baron Sonnino and the Franco-British-Russian-Italian treaty of March, 1915, and the small nationalities interested in the future of the region belonging to the Adriatic basin.

The secret and reactionary convention concluded in 1915 and without Italy's entrance into the war aggravated the already existing antagonism of the Slavs toward their neighbors across the Adriatic. The Slav movement in one of domination over the Adriatic. He dreamed of transforming the Adriatic into an Italian lake. Had this convention of 1915 been carried out, the Slav movement would unquestionably be dominated by the Adriatic, being the master of Trieste in the north, Cattaro in the center and Valona in the south.

What remained under Hapsburg rule, together with the new Serbia, would have had to be satisfied with very small pieces of the coast. Even an extensive portion of the Albanian coast was to be placed under Italian protection.

Relations Became Strained.
It is therefore not impossible to conceive under circumstances such as these, secret treaties threatened to provoke the serious difficulties arose between the Serbian and Italian Governments. At the time the relations between the two nominal allies were so strained that the French and British Governments were forced to exercise full authority in order to prevent a complete breakdown of harmony within the alliance.

When the war broke out and Italy had to decide upon the conditions of her entry into the war, her whole view of the Adriatic question and of her Adriatic interests was blurred by what has been called a largely made German atmosphere of suspicion, distrust and partial information. Until not so long ago few Italians would have been willing to admit the force and spontaneity of the movement toward the drawing of Italian extremists and imperialists who aspired to obtain the whole of Dalmatia for Italy thought to succeed in their object by opposing the Yugoslav unifying movement, which was hated between the two nationalities assumed very dangerous proportions.

Policies Held Two Years.
For two whole years during Italy's participation in the war the policies of Sonnino remained unchanged and dominated the Government's action. Then came a change which made Italy well felt not only inside of the Government but in the public opinion of the kingdom. That was in the summer of 1917. Several reasons contributed to this change, chief among which was the collapse of the Russian war machine.

That disaster, which enabled the Austrians to concentrate the bulk of their military forces on the Trentino, the Italians saw the possibility of their own defeat, which meant the only way would render more difficult and perhaps altogether out of reach the realization of war aims such as Sonnino's.

Another reason was America's entry into the war. President Wilson said that it would be idle to believe that President Wilson would sanction such national war aims as Italy's, as they were formulated in the treaty of 1915.

Such was the evolution of Italy, whose change in policy was soon after marked by a change in Government.

This was the preparation for the Rome congress. The distinguished Italian, Signor Andrea della Torre, and Dr. Ante Trumbich, the Yugoslav leader, met shortly before the actual opening of the congress, in London, and paved the way for the final understanding. Similar preliminary conversations are now in progress in Paris, to prepare the second congress, which will develop and strengthen the first.

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TO FIX STATUS OF AUSTRIANS

Nationality Problem, Considered in Rome, to Be Tackled Again.

ACTION WILL BE FINAL

Difficulties Between Italy and Serbia Cause of Long Dispute.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.
PARIS, June 28.—The work begun by the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary at Versailles, which marked the beginning of a new era in the eastern policies of the Entente, is to be continued at a similar congress which will be held in Rome.

In effect it is to be an extension of the Rome congress and will, it is hoped, complete the task which that congress set out to perform. The Paris congress may be even of greater significance, since it is likely that the allied Governments will choose it as the fitting place for the final settlement of the nationality problem, recognized as the evil root at the bottom of the whole European problem.

What was needed was a common understanding for action against the common enemy. It was a notorious fact that in the past, not so long ago, there had been some difficulty and even unpleasant friction between the former Italian policy as represented by Baron Sonnino and the Franco-British-Russian-Italian treaty of March, 1915, and the small nationalities interested in the future of the region belonging to the Adriatic basin.

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